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gave him some good advice. The policeman put the pistol in a vise, the prisoner was given a sledge-hammer, and in an instant he had smashed the weapon to fragments and was a free man again." It is probable that this unfortunate man went away with a lot of new thoughts whirling in his head, and with more incentives to reform than he had ever known after he became a drunkard. Was the city in any increased danger because of this Golden Rule experiment?

Brevities.

. . . The British government has appointed Sir John Ardagh a member of the Hague Court, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Lord Pauncefoot. Sir John Ardagh was one of the British deputation to the Hague Conference, and has served on a number of important international commissions and been a member of several international congresses.

. . . The peace cause in Europe has met with a great loss in the death of Baron von Suttner. He and the Baroness were the centre of the important group of peace advocates in Austro-Hungary, and were always together at the peace congresses. He was a most ardent and intelligent supporter of the cause, and his fine, manly, energetic presence will long be remembered by all who had the good fortune to know him. We extend to the Baroness our sincerest sympathies in the great bereavement that has come to her.

. . . The *New York World* says: "The United States was a world power, and its Monroe doctrine was successfully asserted and universally respected, before Mr. Roosevelt was born or the little Spanish war was dreamed of. It never was stronger than to-day and never less in need of the 'best navy in the world.'"

. . . The *Presbyterian Banner* says: "War, as Emerson says, is on its last legs. It is getting to be disgraceful. The nation that now enters upon it must in some degree justify itself before the bar of the civilized world. It is a diminishing factor in civilization, and the angels' song is beginning to wreath the cannon's mouth with the flowers of peace."

. . . Samuel Morris of Philadelphia, in a letter to the editor of *City and State* on the cruelties of the campaign in the Philippines, says of war in general: "It is this morally benumbing influence, which is more or less distinctly to be observed throughout a nation when engaged in war, that is among the most injurious and deplorable in its results. Our aim, therefore, must be continually to press home upon the right reason and conscience of our people, not only the horrors and vices inseparable from the system, but that a resort to arms is utterly at variance with the highest interests of a nation, let the object in view be what it may."

. . . Speaking of the testing at Sandy Hook of the largest and most powerful gun ever cast in the United States, the *Boston Globe* says that "a whole shipload of these savage toys is not worth a single Marconigram."

. . . The *Boston Herald* of January 18 said: "It seems to us that the suggestion of the American Peace Society (for a stated international congress) embodies an exceedingly important advance in civilization."

. . . The *Pulpit*, said to be the only magazine of sermons in the country, recently contained a sermon on "The Moral Standard for our Nation," — a strong peace discourse, — by Rev. Scott F. Hershey, LL. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Boston and one of the directors of the American Peace Society.

. . . The statement was correct that the Nobel peace prize for 1902 was given in equal parts to Mr. Elie Ducommun, secretary of the International Peace Bureau, and to Dr. Albert Gobat, secretary of the Interparliamentary Peace Union's Bureau, both of Berne, Switzerland. The money was well bestowed upon two most worthy and indefatigable workers. Our congratulations to them both.

. . . Hon. William I. Buchanan of Buffalo, ex-Minister to the Argentine Republic and delegate of the United States to the Pan-American Conference in Mexico City last winter, writes: "I am very glad to note your work before the Massachusetts legislative body (in the matter of a stated international congress), and it seems to me your efforts ought to be crowned with success."

. . . Albert de Berzeviczy, privy councilor of Austro-Hungary and member of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, has been appointed a member of the Hague Court to fill the place vacated by M. de Szilagy.

. . . The frightful results of warlike measures are often found in the most unexpected places. A Dutch cruiser which arrived at La Guayra, Venezuela, on the 21st of January, from the Island of Los Roques, whose inhabitants are mostly charcoal burners trading with La Guayra, reported that it found that twelve men and five women on the island had died of hunger and thirst as a result of the blockade which prohibited schooners from carrying provisions and water to the island.

. . . In its annual report to the Secretary of War the Philippine Commission recommends the establishment of the gold standard in the islands, a reduction of seventy-five per cent. of the Dingley tariff rates, and the admission of a limited number of Chinese skilled laborers into the islands.

. . . The Mad Mullah has declared that his conflict with England, which has brought on the "Somali Campaign," was because England's "protected" native allies had "invaded his territory." His territory is wanted!

. . . At the annual meeting of the Birmingham (England) Small Arms Company some weeks ago Mr. Herbert Chamberlain, brother of the Colonial Secretary, said that "the profit made was the largest reported in any twelvemonth of the Company's history. They could pay practically a forty per cent. dividend in cash." And he no doubt therefore rejoiced inwardly that they had had such a good war!

. . . It is announced that the next Universal Peace Congress will be held at The Hague, and not at Vienna, as heretofore given out. The date of opening is given as the 18th of May, the anniversary of the opening of the Hague Conference.

. . . Sir Thomas Holdich, British Commissioner in the Chile-Argentina arbitration, has gone to South America with three officers of the Royal Engineers to supervise the demarcation of the frontier indicated in King Edward's award, and set up the boundary marks.

. . . The *Herald of Peace* says it has been publicly stated that the Spaniards lost 141,000 men in the Spanish-American war.

. . . "It is announced," says the *Herald of Peace*, "that there will shortly be founded at Monaco, under the patronage of the Prince, an International Institute of Studies for Peace. This Institute will have as its object the publication of documentary works on international law, the settlement of international differences, statistics relating to wars and armaments, the development of international institutions, peace propaganda and teaching, and the history and bibliography of these questions."

. . . Thomas H. Benton said at the time of the Mexican war, which he strenuously opposed: "A war is an ungovernable monster, and there is no knowing into what proportions even a small one may expand, especially when the interference of one large power may lead to the interference of another."

. . . Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia University, writes that "the plan" proposed by the American Peace Society "for an International Congress is admirable."

. . . In an address in Boston on January 21, in opposition to increase of the navy, Dr. E. E. Hale said that there is not a ship in our navy at the present time that will not have to be broken up as old junk within twenty-five years.

. . . As a result of Secretary Hay's protest, the Senate of Roumania, at the request of the Minister of Public Instruction, has agreed that Jews residing in Roumania may be naturalized, and thus acquire the rights of citizens, hitherto withheld from them.

. . . The Argentine government has sent a representative to the United States in search of teachers for its normal schools, five men being wanted. The Argentine Republic is educating thirty young men in the schools of this country. This is internationalism of the right stamp.

. . . The Militia Bill, as finally passed by Congress, had struck from it the clause which provided for a reserve force of 100,000 men honorably discharged from the army, the volunteers or the organized militia, and inserted a clause exempting from militia service those who on religious grounds are opposed to war. This relieved the bill of two of its worst features, on which we commented in our last issue.

. . . Impelled by pressure from the people on account of the coal famine created by the great strike in Pennsylvania, Congress, on the 14th of January, passed the bill providing for a rebate for a year of the duty on imported

coal. An amendment was added to the bill by the Senate, and promptly concurred in by the House, putting anthracite on the free list. This, in the general opinion, ends forever the duty on coal.

. . . The *Morning Star* says of the plan for a stated international congress: "It would be a noble thing if the nations could agree to give fixedness and regularity to what has heretofore been uncertain and occasional. It would promote peace by preventing or removing occasions of friction, and international peace is one of the great ends to which all the nations ought to be moving."

. . . The Panama canal treaty was signed on the 22d of January. It has gone to the Senate, where a majority of the members are reported ready to vote for it. It provides for a cash payment of six millions of dollars to Colombia and thereafter two hundred and fifty thousand in annual rental.

. . . The newly-organized Chicago Peace Society asked all the ministers of the city to speak on peace on Peace Sunday. Many of them complied with the request. The Society held its own meeting that day in the First Methodist Church—a well-attended and very enthusiastic meeting. Dr. H. W. Thomas, the president of the new society, presided. The main address was delivered by Mayor Jones, of Toledo. Other speakers were Chancellor Barry, of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, Rabbi Joseph Stolz and Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

. . . The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, a German daily of influence, confesses that "the action of the German squadron in Venezuelan waters has destroyed all the effect of Prince Henry's visit to the United States." The effect has been most woful, but not so bad, we think, as this paper supposes. There are plenty of Americans who wish this country and Germany to hold the most friendly mutual relations, and will continue to do so in spite of this unfortunate episode.

. . . It is said that there is hardly a diplomatic representative of a South American republic who does not think that Germany is really trying to gain a foothold in the western hemisphere, and there is talk of holding a joint meeting of the republics with a view to restricting German immigration. A miserable fruit of a miserable business!

. . . In the "Modern Blessing Fire" (the *Abbey Press*, New York), recently noticed in our columns, Asenath Carver Coolidge speaks thus: "Celebrating the advent of summer with bonfires and blazing wheels is a poetical idea certainly, but celebrating the bloody wars of nations and the crushing victories of men over their fellow men with terrible cannon and dangerous fireworks and dynamite, as we do to-day, is a decidedly barbarous one. . . . "It is poor encouragement for mothers to watch over their children and shield them from physical danger as well as moral for three hundred and sixty-four days of the year, knowing that the fathers will seize upon them the three hundred and sixty-fifth and thrust them into the Fourth of July arena with as little remorse as King Herod showed in his slaughter of the Innocents."